movement of the said glue stock from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

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[28 FR 5981, June 13, 1963, as amended at 59 FR 67134, Dec. 29, 1994]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 78 FR 73003, Dec. 4, 2013, §95.10 was redesignated as §95.21 and a new §95.10 was added, effective Mar. 4, 2014. At 78 FR 73006, Dec. 4, 2013, newly redesignated §95.21 was amended in the introductory text by removing the citation "§95.9" and adding "§95.20" in its place, effective Mar. 4, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the added text is set forth as follows:

§95.10 Dicalcium phosphate derived from bovines.

- (a) The importation of dicalcium phosphate derived from bovines is prohibited unless:
- (1) The requirements of either paragraph (b), (c), or (d) and the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section are met; or
- (2) The requirements of paragraph (f) of this section are met.
- (b) The dicalcium phosphate contains no trace of protein or fat; or
- (c) The dicalcium phosphate originates from a region of negligible risk for BSE; or
- (d) The dicalcium phosphate originates from a region of controlled risk for BSE, is derived from bovines that have passed antemortem and post-mortem inspections, and does not contain SRMs as defined for regions of controlled risk for BSE in §92.1 of this subchapter.
- (e) The dicalcium phosphate is accompanied by an original certificate signed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, or issued by a veterinarian designated by the national government of the exporting region and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the exporting region, representing that the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so. The certificate must indicate the BSE risk classification of the exporting region and state that the requirements of paragraph (b) (c), or (d) of this section, as applicable, have been met.
- (f) The Administrator determines that the dicalcium phosphate will not come into contact with ruminants in the United States and can be imported under conditions that will prevent the introduction of BSE into the United States, and the person importing the dicalcium phosphate has obtained a United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors. To apply for a permit, file a permit application on VS Form 16-3 (available from APHIS, Veterinary Serv-

ices, National Center for Import and Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231, or electronically at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/permits/). The application for such a permit must state the intended use of the dicalcium phosphate and the name and address of the consignee in

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the United States.

§95.11 Bones, horns, and hoofs for trophies or museums; disinfected hoofs.

- (a) Clean, dry bones, horns, and hoofs, that are free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew and are offered for entry as trophies or for consignment to museums may be imported without other restrictions.
- (b) Clean, dry hoofs disinfected in the region of origin may be imported without other restrictions if the following conditions are met:
- (1) The hoofs have been disinfected using one of the following methods:
- (i) Dry heat at 180 °F (82.2 °C) for 30 minutes:
- (ii) Soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes:
- (iii) Soaking in a 0.1 percent chlorine bleach solution for 2 hours:
- (iv) Soaking in a 5 percent acetic acid solution for 2 hours; or
- (v) Soaking in a 5 percent hydrogen peroxide solution for 2 hours.
- (2) The hoofs are accompanied by a certificate issued by the national government of the region of origin and signed by an official veterinary inspector of that region stating that the hoofs have been disinfected and describing the manner in which the disinfection was accomplished.

[28 FR 5981, June 13, 1963, as amended at 59 FR 9400, Feb. 28, 1994; 62 FR 56024, Oct. 28, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 78 FR 73003, Dec. 4, 2013, §95.11 was redesignated as §95.22 and a new §95.11 was added, effective Mar. 4, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the added text is set forth as follows:

§95.11 Specified risk materials.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, the importation of specified risk materials from controlled-risk regions or undetermined-risk regions for BSE, and any commodities containing such materials, is

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prohibited, unless the Administrator determines that the materials or other commodities will not come into contact with ruminants in the United States and can be imported under conditions that will prevent the introduction of BSE into the United States, and the person importing the materials or other commodities has obtained a United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors. To apply for a permit, file a permit application on VS Form 16-3 (available from APHIS, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import and Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231, or electronically at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal health/permits/). The application for such a permit must state the intended use of the materials and other commodities and the name and address of the consignee in the United States.

§95.12 Bones, horns, and hoofs; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Bones, horns, and hoofs offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of §95.11 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

- (a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment having facilities for their disinfection or their conversion into products customarily made from bones, horns, or hoofs: *Provided, however*, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of bones, horns, or hoofs may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.
- (b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.
- (c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against

the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and the bags, burlap, or other containers thereof, before leaving the establishment, shall be disinfected by heat or otherwise, as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services or burned at the establishment. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said bones, horns, and hoofs

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§95.12 Blood and blood products derived from bovines.

The importation of bovine blood and products derived from bovine blood is prohibited unless the following conditions and the conditions of all other applicable parts of this chapter are met:

- (a) For blood collected at slaughter and for products derived from blood collected at slaughter:
- (1) The blood was collected in a hygienic manner, as determined by the Administrator, that prevents contamination of the blood with SRMs; and
- (2) The slaughtered animal passed antemortem inspection and was not subjected to a pithing process or to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity.
- (b) For blood collected from live donor bovines and for products derived from blood collected from live donor bovines:
- (1) The blood was collected in a hygienic manner, as determined by the Administrator, that prevents contamination of the blood with SRMs; and
- (2) The donor animal was free of clinical signs of disease.